

夹逼准则求数列极限（例题答案）

若 $a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$ ，且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = M$ ，则 $\{b_n\}$ 必收敛，且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = M$ 。

a_n 与 c_n 如何选取，是夹逼准则的重点，也是难点。放缩是比较灵活的技巧，但有两个基本原则——

(1) 放缩的度不能太大，否则放缩后的极限与原极限不相等，导致夹逼失败；

(2) 放缩后的极限一定要容易计算出来，否则放缩就没有意义了。

注：在考研中偶尔会出现比较复杂的放缩，此时命题人一般会设置两个问，第一问让你证明某个不等式，而这个不等式，往往就是第二问求极限时，放缩的关键步骤。

例题 1 (1) 证明： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$ 。

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解： $0 < \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2 \cdots n}{n \cdots n} < \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

由夹逼准则可得， $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$

(2) 证明： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0 \ (a > 0)$ 。

解：1° 若 $0 < a \leq 1$ ，显然 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = 0$

2° 若 $a > 1$ ， $\exists N, s.t. N \leq a < N+1$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \frac{a^n}{n!} = \frac{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdots a}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \cdots N} \cdot \frac{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdots a}{(N+1) \cdots (n-1)} \cdot \frac{a}{n} < \frac{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdots a}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \cdots N} \times 1 \times \frac{a}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

例题 2 证明： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1! + 2! + \cdots + n!}{n!} = 1$ 。

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解：即证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1! + 2! + \cdots + (n-1)!}{n!} = 0$

即证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1! + 2! + \cdots + (n-2)!}{n!} = 0$

$$0 < \frac{1 + 2! + \cdots + (n-2)!}{n!} < \frac{(n-2)(n-2)!}{n!} = \frac{n-2}{n(n-1)} \rightarrow 0$$

例题 3 (1) 证明： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)} = 0$ 。

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$$\text{解：} \begin{cases} 2 = \frac{1+3}{2} \geq \sqrt{1 \times 3} \\ 4 = \frac{3+5}{2} \geq \sqrt{3 \times 5} \\ 6 = \frac{5+7}{2} \geq \sqrt{5 \times 7} \\ \vdots \\ 2n = \frac{(2n-1)(2n+1)}{2} \geq \sqrt{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \end{cases}$$

累乘得, $\frac{1 \times 3 \times 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times 6 \cdots 2n} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \rightarrow 0$

由夹逼准则可得, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)} = 0$

$$(2) \text{ 证明: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)}} = 1.$$

解: 显然 $x_n < 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{x_n} < 1$

$$x_n = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{2n} > \frac{1}{2n} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{x_n} > \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{2n}} \rightarrow 1 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

由夹逼准则可得, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)}} = 1$

例题 4 (1) 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n + 4^n}$

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解: $4^n < 2^n + 3^n + 4^n < 3 \times 4^n \Rightarrow 4 < \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n + 4^n} < 3^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot 4 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2^n + 3^n + 4^n} = 4$

$$(2) \text{ 若 } a_i > 0 (i=1, 2, \cdots, m), \text{ 求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n}.$$

解: 假设 $a_k = \max\{a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_m\} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{a_k^n} < \sqrt[n]{a_1^n + a_2^n + \cdots + a_m^n} < \sqrt[n]{m \cdot a_k^n} = m^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot a_k$

由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$, 得出 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_1^n + \cdots + a_m^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \max\{a_1, \cdots, a_m\}$

注: 建议大家直接把该题当成结论背下来.

类题 设 $x > 0$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1 + x^n + \frac{x^{2n}}{2^n}}$, 将其结果记为 $f(x)$, 讨论函数 $f(x)$ 的连续性与可导性.

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1^n + x^n + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n} = \max\left\{1, x, \frac{x^2}{2}\right\} (x > 0)$$

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$$\text{即 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ x & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

显然, $f(x)$ 连续, 且只在 $x=1, x=2$ 处不可导

例题 5 利用夹逼准则求下列 n 项和的极限 (重要)

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$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n + \ln 1} + \frac{1}{n + \ln 2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n + \ln n} \right)$$

$$\text{解: } n \cdot \frac{1}{n + \ln n} < \frac{1}{n + \ln 1} + \frac{1}{n + \ln 2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n + \ln n} < n \cdot \frac{1}{n + \ln 1} = 1$$

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n + \ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\ln n}{n}} = 1$$

$$\text{得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n + \ln 1} + \frac{1}{n + \ln 2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n + \ln n} \right) = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \right)$$

$$\text{解: } 1 \leftarrow \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \cdots \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} < \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{得 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \cdots \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \right) = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \cdots \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} \right)$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2+n+n} < \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \cdots \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} < \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n+1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2+n+1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

由夹逼准则可得,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+n+2} + \cdots \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{e}{e^n+1^2} + \frac{e^2}{e^n+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{e^n}{e^n+n^2} \right)$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{e}{e-1} \leftarrow \frac{e+e^2+\cdots+e^n}{e^n+n^2} < \frac{e}{e^n+1^2} + \frac{e^2}{e^n+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{e^n}{e^n+n^2} < \frac{e+e^2+\cdots+e^n}{e^n} = \frac{e}{e-1} \cdot \frac{e^n-1}{e^n} \rightarrow \frac{e}{e-1}$$

$$\text{由夹逼准则可得, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{e}{e^n+1^2} + \frac{e^2}{e^n+2^2} + \cdots + \frac{e^n}{e^n+n^2} \right) = \frac{e}{e-1}$$

$$\text{例题 6 证明: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left(\frac{k}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \cdots - \frac{1}{n+k} \right) = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}.$$

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$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+k} \right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{2}{n(n+2)} + \cdots + \frac{k}{n(n+k)} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{k}{n+k} \right]$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{1}{2}k(k+1) \leftarrow k(k+1) \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{n+k} < n \left[\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{k}{n+k} \right] < \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2}k(k+1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}k(k+1)$$

$$\text{据夹逼准则可得, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+k} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2}k(k+1)$$

$$\text{例题 7 求极限 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 \cdot 2} + \sqrt{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \sqrt{n(n+1)}}{n^2}$$

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$$\text{解: } \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2} < \frac{\sqrt{1 \cdot 2} + \sqrt{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \sqrt{n(n+1)}}{n^2} < \frac{2+3+\cdots+(n+1)}{n^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+3)}{n^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{由夹逼准则可得, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 \cdot 2} + \sqrt{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \sqrt{n(n+1)}}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

注: 此题虽然也是 n 项和的极限, 但是其放缩方式与之前的题目不同, 这说明大家不要死记硬背解题方法, 而是应该牢记夹逼的两个基本原则, 具体问题具体分析. 类似的题目还有下面这道——

$$\text{类题 设数列 } x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (n^k + 1)^{-\frac{1}{k}}, \text{ 求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n.$$

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解: 由于 $n^k < n^k + 1 < (n+1)^k$

$$1 \leftarrow n \times \frac{1}{n+1} < \sum_{k=1}^n (n^k + 1)^{-\frac{1}{k}} < \frac{1}{n} \times n \rightarrow 1$$

由夹逼准则可得, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$

例 8 (1) 证明: $x > 0$ 时, 有 $x - \frac{x^3}{6} < \sin x < x$;

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解: $x > 0$ 时, $\sin x - x < 0$ 显然

$$\text{令 } f(x) = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \sin x, f(0) = 0, f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \cos x, f'(0) = 0$$

$f''(x) = -x + \sin x < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x)$ 单调递减 $\Rightarrow x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) < 0, f(x)$ 单调递减, 得 $f(x) < 0$

证毕, 即 $x > 0, x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 < \sin x < x$

$$(2) \text{ 求极限 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{n^2} + \sin \frac{2}{n^2} + \cdots + \sin \frac{n}{n^2} \right).$$

$$\text{解: } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2} - \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n^2} \right)^3 < x_n < \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n^2} \right)^3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^6} \left[\frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right]^2 = 0, \text{ 由夹逼准则得, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sin \frac{1}{n^2} + \cdots + \sin \frac{n}{n^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

注: 这种题目, 第一问的不等式, 往往是第二问夹逼放缩时的关键.

类题 (1) 证明: 当 $x > 0$ 时, $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x$; (证明 $x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$ 收敛时, 证过该结论)

$$(2) \text{ 设 } x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n^2}\right), \text{ 求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n;$$

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$$\text{解: } \ln x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n^2}\right) < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}{n^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n^2}\right) > \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{k}{n^2}} > \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

由夹逼准则可得, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln x_n = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } y_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n}, \text{ 求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n.$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{n+2} < \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) < \frac{1}{n+1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{1}{n+n} < \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+n-1}\right) < \frac{1}{n+n-1} \\ \frac{1}{n+n+1} < \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+n}\right) < \frac{1}{n+n} \end{cases}$$

不等式左边累加: $\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} < \ln \frac{2n}{n} = \ln 2$

不等式右边累加: $\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} > \ln \frac{2n+1}{n+1} = \ln 2$

由夹逼准则可得, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \ln 2$